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Henry Horner, Governor

I L L I N O I S O Z A R K
 R E G I O N

Historic development
of county names and tabula-
tion of scenic, historic,
geologic and recreational
points of interest.

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HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY NAMES

Alexander:

William M. Alexander, an early settler of the county; senator in the 2nd and 3rd general assemblies of the State.

Franklin:

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher, statesman, author, printer Ambassador to France.

Gallatin:

Albert Gallatin, statesman and financier; Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., and Minister to France and England.

Hardin:

County in Kentucky.

Jackson:

Andrew Jackson, President of the U.S.

Johnson:

Richard M. Johnson, Colonel of Kentucky Militia, reputed to have killed Indian Chief Tecumseh, at battle of the Thames. U.S. Senator from Kentucky and Vice President 1837-41.

Massac:

Fort Massac, a corruption of the French surname Massiac.

Pope:

Nathaniel Pope, first territorial Secretary of State (1809-16) and last territorial delegate to Congress from Illinois.

Pulaski:

Count Casimir Pulaski, a Polish exile who fought for colonies during Revolution and was killed at attack on Savannah, 1779.

Randolph:

Edmund Randolph, soldier, lawyer and statesman; member of the Continental Congress, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of State of the U.S., and Attorney General under Washington.

Saline:

Saline Creek, so called on account of numerous salt springs in that locality.

Union:

From the Federal Union of the American States.

Williamson:

A County in Tennessee.

SCENIC, HISTORIC, GEOLOGIC, AND RECREATIONAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Elco:

Bass Hill Lookout Station: a fire tower erected by the U.S. Forest Service for fire detection purposes; about three miles northwest of Elco.

McClure:

- a. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of McClure, upon highest hill in this region, is the last resting place of Sam McClure, one of the pioneer white settlers of the region. This hill was an important Indian tribe lookout.
- b. View of Hanging Rock near McClure.
- c. C.C.C. Camp Delta, a junior enrollee camp, located on the Grapevine trail between Tamas and McClure; under work supervision of the U. S. Forest Service; information available. Visitors welcome. About 7 miles southeast of McClure.

Thebes:

- a. Old Courthouse.
- b. In neighborhood of Thebes are picturesque hills and splendid forests.
- c. Honey School Lookout Station; a fire lookout erected by the U.S. Forest Service; visitors welcome. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Thebes.

Horseshoe Lake:

- a. State game and fish preserve.
- b. An area famous for bass fishing and waterfowl shooting during open season. Lodging and meals can be had at hunting camps and resorts in the vicinity. At lower end of Horseshoe Lake is site of ancient Indian village. Two tribes of the Sioux lived there about middle of the 17th century. There is a large burial ground nearby. The largest and most compact Indian village site known in southern Illinois.

Dog Tooth Bend: (In S.W. corner of County)

Excellent bass fishing and waterfowl hunting.

Cairo: (rich in historical lore.)

At the southernmost end of Illinois, located at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; famous as a historic town of the river steamer era. Grant's headquarters, September, 1861 to April, 1862. Rich in lore of the old French occupation and in the dream of becoming the greatest shipping point of the Nation; the old boom days of the Land Company and Bank of Cairo. Charles Dickens visited in 1842; his offending descriptions given in "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit." An important military base during the Civil War. Halliday Hotel: Grant's room #215 still intact. Legend has it that Grant kept prisoners in 16 cells under pavement in front of the hotel. Over 45,000 Confederate soldiers sent to Cairo for delivery to points north. "Red Rover," famous union hospital ship at Cairo.

Franklin County

West Frankfort:

Location of Orient #2, the world's largest coal mine. An interesting industrial center.

Gallatin County

Equality:

- a. Site of the important Gallatin salines.
- b. The floor plan of the Slave House (mystery house), and the weird tales told about it have led to the belief that the attic of this building was used as headquarters for slaves. Nine doors on either side of the hall lead into cell-like rooms. In each of these 6 by 3 rooms are lower and upper bunks.
- c. Nigger Springs: about five miles east of the town. See State Historical marker at junction of State Highway #1 and road west to Equality describing importance of spring as a source of salt. Pottery fragments and salt spring still in evidence. Short distance to the south and across the road are located many Indian graves.

New Haven:

Founded by Joseph Boone, brother of Daniel Boone in 1800 and for sometime called Boone's Fort. Boone was first white settler. Historic places are: Sheridan's Tavern, over 100 years old, and Gaddy Hotel. New Haven was the half-way point, in early 19th Century, between Shawneetown and Vincennes.

Indian Mound:

Four miles north of Shawneetown.

Shawneetown:

- a. One of the earliest settlements in Illinois. Rich in Indian lore and southern atmosphere.
- b. Shawneetown Lakes: A few miles north of town. Big Lake and Pound Lake are most popular for bathing. Loon, Black, Fehrer's and Fish lakes are noted for bass, blue-gill, catfish, crappie, and sun perch fishing.
- c. Home of General Posey.
- d. First bank building in the state of Illinois.
- e. Famous levee, top of which is higher than most of the buildings.
- f. General Posey buried in Shawneetown Cemetery.

Gibsonia:

Pounds hollow, site of Indian village on the Knob, known as the Pound. Graves, flint particles, and a few Indian relics may yet be found. Remnants of a pre- Indian fort still stands. Fascinating foot trails among huge boulders; inspiring views of sheer cliffs. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of town.

Leamington:

- a. Coulter Spring, flows the year around and is well known for its drinking qualities. Is accessible by a foot trail from High Knob Lookout Tower about 1 mile south of town.
- b. Grindstaff Hollow, going north from the spring, offers many inspiring and unusual scenes.

Gold Hill Area:

Prominent escarpment in southern part of county, two miles west of Shawneetown.

Wild Cat Hills:

Directly south of Equality and south of Saline River; prominent escarpment in southern part of county.

Hardin County

Mocassin Hollow and Anvil Rock:

As name implies, the rock is shaped like an anvil and subordinated by a line of vertical cliffs. The latter is at the head of Mocassin Hollow which, in itself, presents many beautiful scenes. About three miles northwest of Kerber's Ridge.

High Knob Lookout Tower and Recreation Area:

920 feet above sea level. Offers excellent view of the surrounding country from either the vista points on the bluffs or the U.S. Forest Service Lookout Tower. Parking area and parking facilities. This area borders the counties of Hardin and Gallatin about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kerber's Ridge.

Volcanic Plug:

True volcanic lava may be seen as it solidified to form the plug of the volcano. It is the only visual evidence of volcanic action in this part of the country. About 2 7/8 miles east of Harpers' Ridge.

Cadiz:

C.C.C. Camp Cadiz, U.S. Forest Service Veterans' Camp. Visitors welcome. Information regarding surrounding points of interest available.

Lamb:

- a. Sellar's Landing, point at which early steamboat paddle-wheelers put in for wood to be used in generating steam for power. About two miles northeast of Lamb.
- b. Battery Rock, so named because a battery of cannon was mounted there to prevent Confederate gun boats from coming up the River. About three miles east of Lamb.

Cave-in-Rock:

- a. Ford's Ferry, at one time the principal place of crossing the Ohio River from Illinois into western Kentucky. The road from the ferry into Illinois famous for legendary murders and holdups of travelers.
- b. Cave-in-Rock State Park, congregating place of Indian tribes for many centuries and later headquarters for river pirates who preyed upon boats plying the Ohio River. Parking and picnicking facilities available. Just east of town.
- c. Cave-in-Rock, picturesque river town. Famous landmark. Many old buildings still in use.
- d. Peters Creek Lookout Station, U. S. Forest Service. Excellent views of surrounding country to the south, southeast, and southwest. Visitors welcome; parking facilities. About 7 miles northwest of Cave-in-Rock.

Elizabethtown:

- a. County seat, a picturesque city on the Ohio River. Rich in southern traditions. Ferry to Kentucky. Famous cliff house at Rose Hotel where packet steamers unloaded passengers during height of paddle-wheel boat day.

- b. Rocks on the Ohio River, one of 60 Illinois beauty spots picked by a committee headed by the late Lorado Taft. Tower Rock so named because it resembles a tower. Representatives of many beautiful and interesting scenes along the Ohio River front from Elizabethtown to Cave-in-Rock.
- c. Birch Spring, flows the year round. Is considered excellent for drinking. Protected by a spring house. An ideal resting spot when viewing nearby points of interest. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and a little to the east of the town.
- d. Martha Blast Furnace, erected in 1848. Used for nine years and then abandoned. Site now marked by a stone slab with the inscription "Martha B.F." This may be seen from the road. About one mile southwest of Birch Spring or $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north Elizabethtown.
- e. Illinois Furnace, built in 1837. The cylindrical heating unit still stands. Charcoal was used for fuel. Became especially important during the Civil War. About four miles northwest of Elizabethtown and three miles southwest of Martha Blast Furnace.
- f. Wolrab's Mill, one of the most popular grist mills of former days in the locality. Power was furnished by water. Only a few broken foundation stones mark the site. About 1 mile northwest of Illinois Furnace or 5 miles northwest of Elizabethtown.

Central States Forest Experiment Station:

Located amongst a well preserved stand of mixed hardwoods. Maintains a weather station. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Karber's Ridge.

Hicks Dome:

Well known geologic feature. Of special interest of students or those interested in geology. There is the unusual geological formation of a dome in a valley.

Peculiarities:

Fluorspar mines which are among the most extensive in the world and said to be the largest. Spar used in steel and aluminum making processes.

Jackson County

Creins: (Grimsby)

- a. Huge Indian mound near mouth of Austin Hollow.
- b. Foot Print Rocks, just north of route 3 and road leading north to Ava.
- c. Dry Hill Lookout Station, U. S. Forest Service, a 100 foot tower for fire detection purposes. Visitors welcome. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Camp Glenn.

Gorham:

Fountain Bluff area, known locally as Big Hill. Popular resort for picnic outings and nature lovers. U. S. Forest Service Lookout Station 60 foot tower. Visitors welcome.

Grand Tower:

- a. Devil's Bake Oven, refuge of a bank of river pirates and horse thieves.
- b. Interesting old village (Civil War days), located on Mississippi River. This village directly across from Tower Rock in Missouri, a national monument.

Old Brownsville:

First seat of Jackson County; seat of a branch of the ill-fated State Bank. Site of the ancestral home of General John A. Logan, of Civil War fame.

Giant City State Park:

Foot trails, shelters, picnic grounds, and lodge. Unusual rock formation.

- a. Old Stone Fort: Located in the north section of Giant City State Park.
- b. C.C.C. Camp Giant City, a National Park Service junior camp. Information concerning points of interest in park and adjoining areas available. Visitors welcome.

Carbondale:

Southern Illinois State Normal University.

Crab Orchard Creek Reservoir project $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Carbondale. Developed by Farm Security Administration and sponsored by U. S. Forest Service.

Murphysboro:

Home of General John A. Logan. General Logan statue (state monument). Camp Murphysboro, a Soil Conservation junior camp. Information available concerning points of interest. Visitors welcome.

Etherton:

- a. Little Grand Canyon, rocky gorge with precipitous cliffs. Extremely interesting area from a scenic standpoint. Just west of town.
- b. Hickory Ridge Lookout Station, fire tower constructed by U.S. Forest Service for fire detection purposes. Fine scenic view of surrounding country from Lookout Cab. 1/2 mile south of town.
- c. Horseshoe Bluff, precipitous cliff at the junction of the Big Muddy River and Cedar Creek. Rich in natural beauty. About 6 miles due southwest of Etherton.

Pemona:

- a. A natural rock bridge in the vicinity of Pemona.
- b. Grammar Cave, has historic significance; about 2 miles east.

Johnson County

Goreville:

Ferne Cliffe also known as Redman Park, long a favorite place of resort. Cave and amphitheatre carved out of rock walls. Good springs and foot trails. Interesting scenery. Facilities for picnicking. About 1/4 mile west of Goreville.

Vienna:

An interesting old town with many relics of pioneer days.

Top-O-The World:

Towering foothills, through which the paved road cuts, dotted with over half a million peach trees. Heart of the famous Illinois peach and apple country. A veritable garden estate not far from Tunnel Hill.

Sarburn:

Shaded cliffs forming beautiful fern gardens are about 1 mile west of town.

Ozark Cedar Falls:

Location of Camp Pokenuck, Paducah Boy Scout Camp. Rustic buildings in a natural setting of various trees and rocks. Private area. Visitors welcome during specified hours. About 2 miles southeast of town.

Simpson:

- a. Gum Springs, located at the mouth of a hollow with many unusual views of nature's work. See the buffalo on the rock, which was presumably painted by the Indians, about 3 miles northwest of Simpson.
- b. Trig Lookout Station, U.S. Forest Service, 40 feet tower. Visitors welcome. Picnic tables and fireplaces nearby. About 2 miles north of Simpson.

Cache River:

In southern part of county - along the river and its tributaries are many interesting cypress swamps.

Massac County

Metropolis:

- a. County seat, one of the most interesting points in Illinois and rich in pioneer history.
- b. Fort Massac State Park, of historic interest. Over 300 years old. In 1541, white men made first stand against Indians. According to legend, this fort was occupied by DeSoto about 1540. Outlines of foundation are still there. George Rogers Clark first unfurled the American flag on Illinois soil here. Monument to Clark and his band. Facilities for meetings, picnics, and camping.

Brookport:

Kincaid Mounds, built by a pre-historic mound building race. University of Chicago making studies of excavation. About 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Brookport in extreme southeast corner of county.

Glendale:

Jackson's Hollow, the most unusual hollow for its variety of shapes and sizes of boulders. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Glendale on Little Bay Creek. One of 60 Illinois beauty spots.

Eddyville:

- a. C.O.C. Camp Eddyville, U. S. Forest Service junior camp. Information concerning various points of interest available. Visitors welcome.
- b. Hayes Creek Canyon about 1 mile west of town. See water erosion channels worn into the solid rock. Best after a rain when numerous waterfalls may be seen.
- c. Bell Smith Spring Area; about 6 miles northwest of Eddyville. One of the best known recreation areas in southern Illinois for picnicking and hiking. Excellent drinking water from spring. "Ole swimmin' hole" much in use, but no bath house facilities as yet.
 1. Natural bridge in Bell Smith Area, accessible by foot-trails. Has a span of over 150 feet and is truly one of Southern Illinois' outstanding formations. About $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile southeast of spring.
 2. Sandcave, a large room approximately 60 feet deep and 50 feet wide at the mouth. Located on the face of a sandstone cliff at the extreme south end of the Bell Smith Spring area. About 2 miles south of spring.

Burden Falls:

One of the most popular places in the vicinity for those who enjoy climbing through rocky passes. Especially interesting during the spring or winter when water is going over the falls into a pool some 70 feet below. About 3 miles northeast of McCormick.

Harod:

- a. Williams Hill Lookout Station, U. S. Forest Service; 60 feet steel tower. Altitude of 1065 feet, 2 miles due west of Harod. The highest point in Southern Illinois.

Raum, located about 7 miles north of Golconda:

- a. War Bluff, point of historical and legendary significance. Site of Indian Massacre. About 1 mile southeast of Raum.
- b. Raum Lookout Station. U. S. Forest Service, 100 foot steel tower. Visitors welcome.

Golconda:

- a. Historic river town; the hills about Golconda and up the river toward Elizabethtown are beautifully wooded.
- b. U. S. Government Dam No. 51. Open to visitors.
- c. See building on Golconda River front; stone blocks show heights and dates of famous floods.
- d. The Ohio River Bluffs, from Golconda downstream toward Bay City, present many fine views of the river. The bluff line is frequently interrupted by glades or shallow ravines.

Brownfield:

- a. Deputy Lookout Station, U. S. Forest Service, 100 foot steel tower. Excellent view of surrounding country from Lookout cab. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Brownfield.
- b. Cedar Bluffs, long line of bluffs extending eastward from Brownfield. Best viewed from the south. Striking contrast of colors on the sandstone rock when the last rays of the evening sun play upon it.
- c. Avery Hollow, many beautiful views of rock cliffs; variety of plant life; may be traversed in a couple of hours. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles due north of Brownfield.
- d. Pine Hollow, not far from and similar to Avery Hollow. A pleasant one day hike to these two points. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Brownfield.
- e. Porter Springs, near famous Porter Ford on Lusk Creek. Once a well-known picnic resort. Clear water spring. About 5 miles southwest of Raum and near Avery Hollow, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast.

Dixon Springs:

- a. Dixon Springs Resort, privately-owned recreational area. Hotel, swimming pool, and concessions. Numerous springs of medicinal value; picturesque canyons and defiles. Central point for surrounding points of interest.
- d. Dixon Springs Pasture and Erosion Project. About 14,000 acres under Devil's Point of the Farm Security Adm.; sponsored by Agricultural Experimental Station, the Soil Conservation Service and U. S. Forest Service.

Pulaski County

Mound City, historic old town on Ohio River:

- a. General Hospital used during the Civil War. Brick building, constructed by U. S.
- b. National Cemetery; 5000 Civil War soldiers buried, one half unknown.
- c. Illinois Soldier's Monument (1 mile west of Mound City, at intersection of routes #2 and #35). Large monument with names of known dead.
- d. Scene of a Union Shipyard during Civil War days. Ironclad gunboats for Admiral Porter's fleet, in his operations on the lower Mississippi, were built here under the direction of Captain Eads (of St. Louis Bridge fame). The iron is said to have come from the old Illinois and Martha P. furnaces located in Hardin County.
- e. Scene of an Indian Massacre.

Mounds:

Historic old town.

Olmstead: Interesting and beautiful town.

- a. Ohio River Dam #58, 2½ miles north of Olmstead. Park of real beauty near dam.
- b. Lover's Leap, of local interest. Beautiful scenery.

CACHE River:

Southern Cypress and Tupelo swamps extend along this river and its tributaries and may be observed at Pulaski, Ullin and Karnak.

Madison County

Chester - Menard:

- a. Pierre Menard Homestead of first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois (State monument).
- b. Governor Shadrach D. W. State monument.
- c. Chester, county seat and an interesting old town.
- d. Garrison Hill Cemetery, State monument; burial place of Kaskaskia pioneers.
- e. Illinois Security Hospital (State).
- f. Illinois State Penitentiary (Menard Branch).

Kaskaskia:

"Old Kaskaskia" first capitol of Illinois and oldest white settlement in Mississippi Valley. Also associated with early days of George Rogers Clark, the French, etc. At first an Indian village, later French settlement, captured from British by George Rogers Clark. Site of town washed away by Mississippi River. Kaskaskia is an island west of the Mississippi.

Rockwood:

Formerly Liberty, flourishing river town during Civil War. Mississippi River has since receded leaving it an inland town. Indian cemetery located here probably last resting place of one of the Illini tribes. Graves resembling our own, testify to advancement of tribe.

Covered Bridge:

On Route 150 between Chester and Bremen. Old Covered Bridge on Mary's River.

Saline County

Stonefort:

An interesting evidence of pre-historic inhabitants. Stonefort Bluff.

Carrier Mills:

Soft coal strip mine with one of the largest electric shovels in the world.

Harrisburg:

Still House Hollow and Bluffs. One of 60 Illinois beauty spots selected for their outstanding scenic interest by a commission headed by the late Lorado Taft. About 7 miles southeast of Harrisburg.

Horseshoe:

- a. Buffalo Salt Lick, famous salt making reservation, sometimes known as the United State Salines. Salt shipped on Longhorn barges down Saline River to the Ohio and thence south. Remains of salt evaporating pans still visible. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of town.
- b. Cave Hill, presents a striking escarpment, the crest of which is more than 600 feet above the Saline bottoms. Scenery unsurpassed in the State. Interesting cave on the slopes about 3 miles west of town may be explored for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- c. Table Rock, near Cave Hill.

Somerset:

- a. Stone Face, on west side of Eagle Mountains can best be seen in profile. Nose and chin easily distinguishable. Not well known because of its relative inaccessibility. About 1 mile east of town.
- b. Womble Mountain, an interesting rocky trail, not far from the State highway, leads to a level fern covered clearing which affords an excellent view in all directions.

Rudement:

Beech Hollow, famous for its fine spring and luxuriant vegetation as well as for its numerous caves in the cliffs. Near town.

Izaak Walton Pond - U. S. Forest Service Picnic Ground.

Union County

Makanda:

Giant City State Park, partly in this county but primarily in Jackson County. (See Jackson County for description.)

Water Valley:

Lockout Station, U. S. Forest Service, 100 foot steel tower; excellent view; near Giant City State Park. Visitors welcome.

Alto Pass:

- a. Bald Knob, one of the very highest peaks in the State, 1,010 feet. Hundreds of acres of the finest timber in the State on slopes. Fire tower erected by the U. S. Forest Service named Bald Knob Lookout Station. (4.8 miles southwest of Alto Pass.)

- b. Village of Alto Pass on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The highest Railroad point in Southern Illinois; picturesque setting.

Cobden:

On-the-Heights, one of 50 Illinois beauty spots.

Wolf Lake:

- a. Pine Hills, a recreational area developed by the U. S. Forest Service with facilities for picnicking at McLeod Hill. Two roads, one under the bluff and the other on top of a ridge, paralleling the bottomlands, make this area accessible from highway #150 at LaRue and Wolf Lake.
- b. Wolf Lake, excellent rabbit, squirrel, quail and duck hunting and fishing for rough and game fish. The only stand of yellow pine in the State. A private recreation area. Location of Atlas Powder Company, makers of dynamite and other explosives.

Ware:

- a. Indian mounds (Osage Indians) and Indian burial grounds. A band of Oumiamis, (Osage) lived here in 1700.
- b. Atwood Ridge, an area of extreme natural beauty; wilderness. Reached by old foot-trails and old roads. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Ware.

Union County State Forest:

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Jonesboro.

- a. Camp Union, a veteran C.C.C. camp under the supervision of the U. S. Forest Service. Located in Union County State Forest, where a forest tree nursery is maintained by the State. Facilities for picnicking.
- b. Union Forest State Lookout, a fire tower within the State forest erected by the State for fire detection purposes and used cooperatively in fire control by the Forest Service and the State Department of Conservation.

Jonesboro:

- a. Scene of Lincoln-Douglas debate at old fair grounds. A granite slab marks the spot. The U. S. Forest Service has acquired this site and erected a ranger station upon it. Information concerning scenic spots and other points of interest can be had on application from the Forest Ranger. Visitors welcome.
- b. Union House, where Abraham Lincoln and Horace White sat and watched Donati's Comet.

- c. Interesting old court house.
- d. Site of Indian Camp and Cemetery, dating back to the removal of Creek from Alabama to Oklahoma in the autumn and winter of 1833.

Anna:

- a. Horse and Mule Market; noted as one of the largest of its kind in the United States.
- b. This area is also famous for its big hills and apple culture.
- c. Anna State Hospital.

Reynoldsville:

U. B. Dam Hollow, an area of local interest to the south of Atwood Ridge. Reached by road from State Highway #150 at Reynoldsville, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of town.

Mill Creek:

Site of one of the world's most famous Indian Quarries.

Williamson County

Marion:

- a. Old Court House where John A. Logan made his famous speech which held Southern Illinois to the Union.

Creal Springs:

Known as a health resort for some years. Old brick hotel and mineral springs may still be seen.

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